

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year  
BY THE HERALD COMPANY

**Terms of Subscription:**  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$5.  
SUNDAY—One month, \$2.00.  
SEMI-WEEKLY—(in advance), one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.

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## WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair.  
**THE METALS.**  
Silver, 67 1/2 per ounce.  
Copper (casting)—17 1/2 per pound.  
Copper (electrode)—17 1/2 per pound.  
Lead—5 1/2 per 100 pounds.

## WALL STREET'S SCARE.

The gentlemanly gamblers who manipulate markets and play only with blue chips in the Wall street game are doing their best to scare the real business men and financiers of the country into variegated fits—and they have come pretty close to accomplishing their purpose during the last forty-eight hours. Copper and steel were the short cards and they have been worked to the ultimate limit.

On the surface of things the copper production has outrun demand. No one knows whether the surface indications tally with real facts or not; only one thing is certain, and that is the drop in price of copper, the reduction in output by the Amalgamated interests in Montana, the resultant depreciation in quotations on all copper-producing mines securities and the demoralization of the general stock list as an incident. Incidentally, there are rumors of financial embarrassment affecting Philadelphia traction interests and other rumors as to the solvency and insolvency of some large dealers in New York securities. Money is short and high, bankers are calling loans where the collateral is in the speculative list, and there is a general shortening of sails until the squall ends or develops into a hurricane.

Meantime genuine business is imperiled by the recklessness of the gamblers. Not content with utilizing all the legitimate factors of depression, the shorts in Wall street are circulating rumors, true and false, calculated to stampede everybody and precipitate a real panic. The panic will not come, because Wall street is not the whole nation, but a good many innocent investors will be scared into selling securities below their real value, and legitimate business will suffer injury, for a time at least, from the depression manufactured artificially.

The best copper authorities question the accuracy of the report that overproduction is responsible for the present condition of the metal market. When some of the largest producers can make more money by depressing the stock market than they can by mining copper, the general public has pretty good ground for suspecting reports issued from the speculators. With great crops bringing first-class prices; with the railroads overwhelmed by traffic; with the mines of the west pouring out gold in a flood, and the commercial manufacturing interests all in good shape, there is no more occasion for a serious panic than there is for a yellow fever epidemic at the north pole.

Men who have gambled on the stock market when the dice were loaded may expect to make the regular painful settlement with the dealer when they reach their limit; but the substantial business interests of the country are on a solid basis and they may be congratulated eventually on the shaking-down process which is eliminating a good deal of the water injected into the securities of the nation by the advance agents and discounters of national prosperity.

## WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

If the Japanese laborers in this country and British Columbia had been planning to destroy every possibility of legislation by congress favorable to the admission of coolie labor they couldn't have been more successful than they have been in the recent race riots. Living in the midst of men who have a natural aversion to Asiatic labor, they were arrogant, they were ready to assume the offensive on slight provocation and they did their full share of violence in the riots which they claim were precipitated by American agitators.

Some light on the class of men who were involved is offered by an anonymous diplomat in Japan who visited some of the Japanese camps near Vancouver and tried to counsel with them in their troubles. According to an interview with this official, the coolies

received him with contempt, refusal to discuss their affairs at all, and finally told him and the local consul who accompanied him to clear out or they would make them wish they had. If this is their attitude toward their own official advisers, bent only on adding to the conflict of races in which they were participants could not have been altogether without provocation on their part.

As a matter of common knowledge the Japanese laborer of the coolie type is quarrelsome, little inclined to accept discipline and, since the war with Russia, seems to think he is not amenable to the restrictions that used to be accepted by him in his relations with Americans as a matter of course.

One interesting feature of the riots has not been commented upon as much as it deserves. In British Columbia the Canadian government has assumed responsibility for such redress to injured Japanese as may be deemed proper, but there has been no talk of war, no threats and no buncombe from Japan about what will happen to Canada if redress is not forthcoming immediately. On the contrary, the Japanese newspapers and statesmen assume a benignant tone in vivid contrast to the wild-eyed threats and belligerent proclamations that ensued when the San Francisco affair was taken up by President Roosevelt.

If the same incidents had happened around the Golden Gate the jingo press of Japan would have been breathing slaughter and spouting fireworks by day and by night. Possibly the calm of Premier Laurier, as contrasted with the fierce ultimatum Roosevelt handed to California, may explain the difference between the events which followed the trouble in both places. Possibly, too, the Japanese have a notion that their ally, Great Britain, would not stand as much foolish talk as the Americans have without remonstrance or worse.

As between the Laurier plan and the president's system, the thoughtful may be pardoned for suspecting that the Canadian way is the more desirable. Certainly, if such a method had been adopted by the president it would have saved Americans the humiliation of finding their chief executive promising to use force, if need be, unless a sovereign state yielded to his interpretation of the constitution and abdicated its sovereignty to placate an alien race.

## NATURE STUDIES.

In each Sunday's issue of The Herald during the coming six months there will appear from the pen of Professor J. H. Paul or one of the other of his collaborators in the work of nature study at the University of Utah an article devoted to an exposition of local aspects of this popular theme and of its bearings upon the work of the public schools. The articles will deal with western flowers and farm crops, birds and insects, animals, wild and domesticated, and soils, minerals and weather studies.

To the public at large the series will be of interest by reason of dealing with nature as we meet it here in the arid west and by bringing to light innumerable examples of the beauty and wonder which lie all about us, but more or less concealed from the unguided observation of even the best educated people, since western nature has been but little explored and less written about as yet. To the public schools every one of these articles may be regarded as indispensable, and progressive teachers will do well to keep in close touch with them for the sake of their students.

## "AMERICAN" CAMPAIGN BUNCO.

To read and hear what the "Americans" say about their prospects in the fall election, an outsider might think they expected to carry the city unanimously and get a vote of thanks thrown in by the electors. To believe their conversation, a stranger would suppose that such matters as primaries, a convention and campaign effort were mere routine, perfunctory movements meant only to show appreciation of the people's confidence in the party of "reform," and that the two parties might as well abandon any effort in the campaign now.

This show of confidence is based on the belief that the mass of the people are ignorant and can be bunched by the same game. The "American" campaign slogan is public improvements. They point with exultant pride to streets paved, to water main extension, to sidewalks and other improvements as evidence that the party deserves to be returned to power. Such an appeal must be based on the notion that the people of Salt Lake know nothing of their affairs, whereas the people know that the policy of improvement was inaugurated by the Morris Democratic administration; they know that the Big Cottonwood water supply was secured solely through the efforts of Mayor Morris and his associates; they know that the only blot on the Cottonwood scheme was the payment of \$75,000 to Pat Moran for plastering a conduit that needed no plaster if it was constructed properly; and they know that most of the money which the "Americans" have spent so cheerfully and recklessly came from bonds issued by the Morris administration and approved by the people on Morris' urgent recommendation.

Further, the people know that if legal obstruction could have delayed the acquisition of the Big Cottonwood water, the city would still be waiting for that water because "Americans" instituted a suit, still ending, to annul the contract by which the water rights were obtained.

Some other things the people remember about this present administration. They remember that George Sheets was appointed chief of police, held office and was supported by the whole administration and its newspapers until an aroused public opinion would stand it no longer and compelled the party leaders to call for his resignation. They know that even when Sheets retired the mayor chosen by the party stepped out in disgust because Sheets had been abandoned. They know that contracts for public works have been let without regard for business methods; that the sidewalks paid for two years ago and contracted for then have not been laid; and that when these delayed sidewalks are finally laid they will cost much in excess of the engineer's estimates and the amount paid by the property owners. The situation will either require an additional assessment of property owners or payment of the extra sum by the city.

Certainly the "American" party has accomplished nothing entitling it to public confidence. The party needs not only the new set of candidates it is seeking, but those candidates must be pledged with certainty to live up to proper principles of municipal government. The record of the "American" party entitles it to neither the confidence nor the suffrages of the people of Salt Lake.

Representative McKinney of Illinois has returned from the Philippines with the following conviction: "If the Philippines would show half the enthusiasm about agriculture that they do about politics they would help to solve the problem of the future of the islands." This prompts the New York Sun to suggest: "Secretary Taft could tell Mr. McKinney that enthusiasm about agriculture comes rather hard with a subjugated people whose agricultural products the Dingley law discriminates against."

A report comes from Milwaukee that an inventor there claims to have perfected an airship in which he can cross the ocean in a few hours. If his claim is well founded, Milwaukee will have something else to be famous for.

Probably the coal dealers have read somewhere that the supply of coal will be exhausted within the next million of years or so, and have put up the cost to the public to induce more economy in its use.

The London Spectator thinks President Roosevelt should be sent to the Philippines at the close of his term. Wonder what the Spectator is mad at Roosevelt about?

President Roosevelt is going to Cleveland to make a talk for the Republican candidate for mayor. He apparently just can't help butting in.

A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and the Democratic ship will distance all competitors in Salt Lake this fall.

## DAVIS' REGRET AT LINCOLN'S DEATH

At a recent reunion in Colorado Springs, a copy of the old proclamation offering a reward of \$200,000 for the arrest of the president of the Confederacy for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was hung upon the walls of the Anliers hotel. Mrs. Margaret Hayes, who is a daughter of Jefferson Davis, immediately raised a protest to the host of the reunion. Out of deference to her the proclamation was taken down before her protest had been received. The New York Tribune prints the protest in part:

"I was a small child at that time," Mrs. Hayes wrote, "and the most southern children I looked upon Lincoln as the arch enemy of my country. As the servants and guards around us were thoughtless in their rejection of his assassin, I raised to my father with what I supposed were good news to him. He gravely and gently told me in his arms and explained to me that this terrible deed was done by a crazy man, who no doubt thought he was the savior of the south, but was really her worst enemy."

"Always remember, my little daughter, I wrong can ever make a right," he said. "The south does not wish to wish to come through dastardly murders, but through fair fights." Then he sighed heavily and said:

"This is the heaviest blow that could have been dealt to the southern cause. Lincoln was a just man, and would have been fair and generous in his treatment of the southern people. His successor is a man we can expect nothing from."

**BOUND TO STOP THEN.**  
(Success Magazine.)

In a suit lately tried in a Maryland court, the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been a good one. The opposing counsel took him to task for cross-examination and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point:

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the counsel.

"I have not."

"Now, be careful," admonished the lawyer, with raised finger. "Did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at the truth," observed counsel, with an unpleasant smile. "When did this suspension of payment occur?"

"When I had paid all I owed," was the naive reply of the plaintiff.

**THE PORTRAIT OF MY MOTHER.**  
(Buffalo Commercial.)

In analyzing the secret of King Edward's popularity among his subjects, a French writer recalls a story which is worth retelling. He relates how, when his majesty was driving along a country road in Scotland one day, he came upon an old market-woman struggling under a load which was more than she could manage. "You might take part of this in your carriage," cried the old woman to the king, who she did not recognize. "Alas, my good woman," replied his majesty, "I'm very sorry, but I'm not going the same way. However, let me give you the portrait of my mother." "A lot of good that'll do me," was the reply. "Take it all the same," said the king, smiling, and he put a sovereign, bearing Queen Victoria's effigy, in the palm of the astonished old peasant.

**ONE TOO MANY.**  
(Argonaut.)

A lawyer died in a provincial town, and his fellow lawyers wrote over his grave: "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Not long afterward the governor of the province visited the town, and among other places inspected the cemetery. When he came to the lawyer's grave he stopped, read the inscription once or twice, and turning to the head inspector, said: "Look here, my friend. We wink at a good many things in this province, but I do object to your burying two men in one grave."

**LIVING MOTHER USED TO MAKE.**  
(Puck.)

Mrs. Johnston (over the tub)—Doan Ah mek yo' a good livin'. Henry Clay Johnston.—To'lie, chile—to'lie. But yo' sh'd have seen de way mah mothah supported mah fahtah!

# THE THIRD TERM

BY SAVOYARD.

On the 15th day of December, 1875, the house of representatives of the Forty-fourth congress voted, 232 yeas, 183 nays, on the following resolution, offered by William M. Springer, then a member from the state of Illinois:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the house, the present established policy of Washington and other residents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a republican system of government, and that any departure from the time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our institutions.

No Democrat is recorded in the negative. Garfield, Hoar, Hale, Kasson and Kelley voted in the affirmative. Blaine and Cannon did not vote at all. The most distinguished names recorded in the negative were Jay Hubbell and Page of California, then elected to the colored members from the southern states, yet under the bayonet.

General Grant was then president, but his administration was not successful or popular. Scarcely attended its every step and corruption lurked in every department. It was the day of Credit Moblier, of Sanborn, of Leet and Stocking of the whisky ring, of the fulling letters, of the Belknap impeachment, of the Chicago convention for the succession were Blaine, Morton, Conkling and Bristow. Hayes was a receptive candidate. It was Blaine against the field, with Conkling the favorite of the administration.

Blaine would have been more content with Morton. In some quarters it was feared that Blaine would get the nomination despite all opposition, and then was that a third-term movement was set on foot. But it did not come to pass. The Mulligan letters were exploited a few weeks before the convention, and Blaine had sunstroke after the convention assembled, and before the battling opposition gathered around Hayes and he got the nomination.

Blaine was elected and deprived of the office by means of perjury, forgery, bribery and theft. General Grant went abroad, circumnavigated the globe and was accorded honors by Christian and pagan people alike, such as no other American ever received. Though about the best administration of the history of the nation was not only unpopular, but odious, due to the fraud and corruption of which it was the spawn. It took the bayonet out of the south, and what of carpet-bagging that escaped the penitentiary fled from justice. Specific paymaster were resumed, and about that time the G. O. P. proclaimed the blasphemy that it was in partnership with Almighty God, and the American farmer who would have a good crop must vote the Republican ticket.

Not one intelligent man of a hundred, who knew the policy, supposed the Republican party had the slightest chance of electing their ticket in 1890. This belief was based on the expectation that the Democratic party had a little speck of sense left and would nominate Tilden and Hendricks. There, in a fit of desperation, the elite, the Old Guard, the Tenth Legion of the Republican party, turned to General Grant and set on foot a third term movement that

drove a coach and four through the rule. Matt Carpenter was on his feet. Edmund Washburn, Conkling, Cameron, Logan and Cameron were the leaders of it. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois said that many of the southern Democratic leaders contemplated joining in the movement. Grant got back from abroad two months too soon. The Republican convention drove a coach and four through the rule. Matt Carpenter was on his feet. Edmund Washburn, Conkling, Cameron, Logan and Cameron were the leaders of it. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois said that many of the southern Democratic leaders contemplated joining in the movement.

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These two men are the absolute masters of their respective parties. No man can marvel about what makes a Democrat, and no wonder men marvel about what makes a Republican. There are a dozen different answers to both these speculations, no two at all alike and every one exactly correct. If Cleveland is a Democrat, what is Bryan? If Roosevelt is a Republican, what is Foraker? It is no further from Richard Olney to Ben Tillman than it is from Nelson W. Aldrich to Robert M. La Follette. Senator Knox and Governor Cummins are no more in accord than are Isidor Hayner and Arkansasaw Jeff Davis. Jerry Simpson, when a congressman from Kansas, joined the Democratic party because he was in accord with it, and William A. Peffer, formerly a senator from Kansas, joined the Republican party because the G. O. P. had turned Pop.

The Republican party is going to nominate for president in 1908 one of two men—Roosevelt or Taft. No other administration of our history ever dabbled more in party politics than Roosevelt's; no other ever played the game so skillfully. The convention will do whatever Roosevelt dictates, just as the Democratic convention will dance to whatever tune Bryan pipes. It may be that Roosevelt has irrevocably made up his mind not to accept the nomination, but if his desire for it were as intense as was Clay's or Douglas', or Blaine's, or even Fairbanks', he could not play the game for himself more adroitly or more fortuitously than he has played it. The demands come from all quarters, the average man, whatever his political beliefs, believes that Roosevelt will be renominated and re-elected.

Mr. Bryan lends force to this view. Only a while ago he had nothing but commendation for Roosevelt's statesmanship. Now Mr. Bryan discovers a tender solicitude for states' rights, which he says are not safe in Mr. Roosevelt's keeping. Can this be because Mr. Bryan has come to conclude that Roosevelt is the man who will be to beat? Quite likely. I do not believe Mr. Bryan would run against Roosevelt. He has lately parted with a deal of his intrepidity. He tried to run away from government ownership, it would be as easy for him to part company with his shadow under the midday beams of July's torrid sun. He even attempted a modification of the initiative and referendum, and failed to get away with that also. He cannot run away from Roosevelt, if Roosevelt is the nominee. He is boss of the Democratic party all right, but he is not boss enough to take the nomination if there is a chance and reject it if there is no chance. That would be carpet knight-errantry.

Would Roosevelt be invincible? Quite likely—against Bryan. But whenever a political party nominates a candidate for a third term in the White House, it will be tantamount to a declaration that its membership contains but one man fit for the presidency, and whenever the country elects a man to a third term in the White House it will be tantamount to a declaration that our entire citizenship can furnish but one man fit for president.

Nobody knows how deep-seated is that conviction in the public mind. The hurrah crowd do not elect presidents. The sober-thinking, sedate, sagacious, silent folk make American presidents. That there is inveterate prejudice against a third term we all know, and there will never be a third term except as a choice of evils. Thousands of thoughtless men would like a third term president for the novelty of it—these are noisy gobs. Tens of thousands of thinking men look upon a third term with dread, and these are of the voters, who make presidents.

Mr. Roosevelt is far into his second term. He has sailed with the current every moment. He is the most popular man of our history; but a third term would mean a walking of a tight rope as high from the earth as the moon, for four years. It would be sending the pitcher to the well unnecessarily. John L. Sullivan can out talk about it. Hannibal went to Capua. Napoleon to Waterloo.

Why dare fortune with unnecessary and reckless audacity?

(Copyrighted, 1907, by E. W. Newman)

But Blaine nominated Garfield, and Conkling elected him—the Democrats having accomplished the impossible and perpetrated the unspeakable in respecting the old ticket. No sooner was the election over than Blaine kidnaped Garfield, and kept him in Oriental ward. The political destruction of Conkling was plotted and achieved. To do this the administration presented little Mahone's head to Ben Hill on a charger. The administration was going straight to destruction when the assassin's bullet did its awful work.

When the Republican national convention of 1890 adjourned it was supposed that this country would not again be agitated by the third term specter for a century; but in 1907 the most popular suggestion in American politics is a third term for Theodore Roosevelt, and if the Sixtieth congress should vote on the Springer resolution next December, it will be beaten overwhelmingly.

As in 1876 and 1890, there are numerous candidates for the Republican nomination in 1908—Taft, Knox, Cannon, Fairbanks, all active candidates. The receptive include Foraker, Hughes, La Follette, Shaw, Cortelyou, Cummins, Root and perhaps others; but if Roosevelt should give the wink, all competition would vanish. His would be the only name presented, and his nomination would be by acclamation. The chief concern of the convention would be to find out if his wish to be elected was as strong as he is expected that it is likely to happen.

It is not a happy family, this G. O. P., notwithstanding its long string of successive victories. American politics is reduced to two men—and Bryan, Bryan and the other out-Roosevelts Roosevelt, and both succeed capably. Each says "Me too" to the other. Roosevelt is slightly the more versatile; Bryan is possibly a little digresser. If Roosevelt were put in the government turn octopus, Bryan proposed that the octopus should get a national license to do business, with the stipulation that its rights and privileges should be canceled and its goods and chattels confiscated if it did more than two-thirds of the aggregate business in its line; Roosevelt proposes a national charter for the octopus, and Bryan answers that that is violative of states' rights, though he favors the Beveridge child-labor mischief, that is an annihilation of states' rights, to say nothing of government ownership.

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**DEFINITION OF A LIE.**  
(Lutheran Observer.)  
The liar was addressing the school on the subject of truth. He expounded at some length on the wickedness of lying, and before going on to the merits of speaking the truth he thought he would see if the children really understood him. "Now," said he, "can anyone tell me what a lie is?"  
Immediately a number of small hands shot up. The vicar selected a bright-looking youngster.  
"Well, my little man?"  
"Please, sir, a lie is an abomination unto every one, but a very pleasant help in time of trouble."

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**AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.**  
(Hegedue Blactter.)  
"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen."  
"Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop. There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up."

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